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INFORMATION	ON REPORT		
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THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS ATTORNATION APPECTING THE NATIONAL DEPENDS OF THE UNDERSON STATES, WITHIN THE MEANINGSFITTLE ID. SECTIONS 783 AND 784, OF THE U.S. COCK, AS AMERICO. ITS TRANSPASSION OF SITE OF STATES, AND ADDRESS OF STATES	THIS IS UN	NEVALUATED INFORMATION	
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sent to the USSR with a grou	p of German specia	lists from the Leuna	
Plant first settled in S 25X1 the Gulf of Finland, about 40 km n arrival Admiral Buchanov, who seem	orth of Leningrad.	shortly after	
25X1 divided the specialists into three 25X1 make detailed reports on its speci	mair study groups	and asked each to	
Group 25X1 Study Group which later moved to 0	ranienbaum	the Naval	
there was a Fuel and Oil Study Gro 25X1 high passure hydrogenation of low 25X1	up which was assig	med the subject of the	
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following people worked in it: <u>Jefimov</u>, a Navy Captain <u>Korvetten</u> Kapitaen who was the Soviet group leader; Hermann <u>Kaufmann</u>, a <u>Doctor</u> of Chemistry who was the German group leader; Franz <u>Pohl</u>, <u>Doctor</u> of Chemistry and a specialist on synthetic oils; <u>William Lorenz</u>, senior foreman whose specialty was hydrogenation at 700 atmospheres; <u>Walter Scholz</u>, <u>Dipl Ing and a specialist on fuel pressure regulators</u>. Scholz has a German patent on such instruments.

2. At the end of May 1947 a reorganization took place. The various study groups were moved into laboratories where they could do practical work. The Fuel and Oil Group was attached to the Petroleum Ministry and assigned work in the KHIMGAS Institute. All the specialists, except those sent to Oranienbaum, continued to live in Sest-oretsk but they worked in Leningrad. all went to town in a bus got off at the GIPKh Institute while the others rode on to the station and from there took a train to Leningrad-Farforipost which is on the main line to Moscow.

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25)	Ж1		/see E	Enclo	sure (A) -	Diag	ram,	KHIMGA	Institute	-	Leningrad./	

- (a) Schnittkin was the Scviet Director of the Institute.
- (b) Lewin was the Technical Assistant. He had studied in Germany and belonged to the Communist party.
- (c) The German personnel were Kaufmann, Pohl and Lorenz; that is, all those who had been in the Fuel and Oil Group, except Scholz who was sent to Granienbaum.
- 4. The production of synthetic oil from low grade coal Braunkohle is a well-known process in Germany. In the Soviet Zone of Germany there were four important plants which specialized in this operation, all working under BRABAC Braunkohle-Benzin AG. These were:
 - (a) Magdeburg, which was wholly dismantled;
 - (b) Schwarzheide (near Senftenberg) which used the Fisher-Tropsch process;
 - (c) Zeitz;
 - (d) Boehlen.

The first two plants used low pressure hydrogenation; Boehlen and Zeitz used high pressure (700 atmospheres). Boehlen was the central plant for training Soviet scientific and mechanical personnel. The two Soviet specialists working at KHIMGAS had been partially trained at Boehlen. A pilot plant for high pressure hydrogenation existed at Leuna but was completely destroyed during the war. In 1946-47 this pilot plant was rebuilt in Leuna and then moved to Leningrad where it was again set up under the direction of the German specialists Kaufmann, Pohl and Lorenz.

5. The establishment of high pressure equipment caused great difficulties.

Not a single mechanic trained for high pressure apparatus was available.

It took about two years to get the installation going while the same

work could have been done in about three months at Leuna. The Soviet

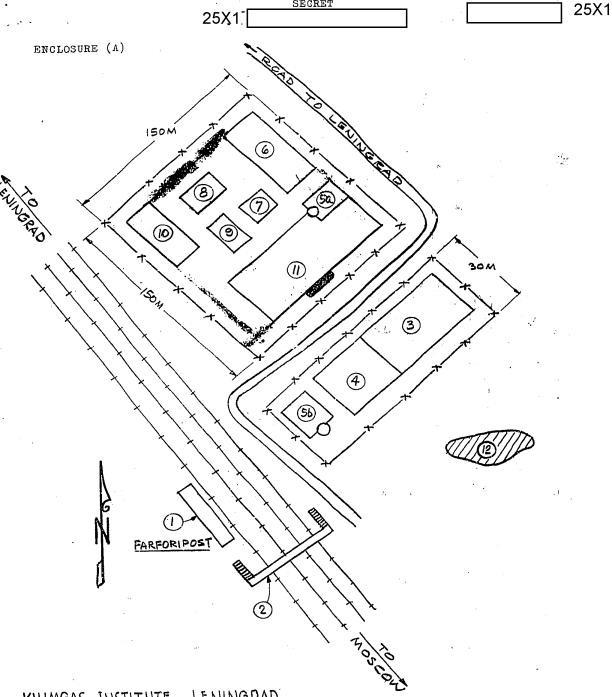
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25X1 25X1	technicians who seemed to know very little about hydrogenation of low grade coal kept urging the German specialists to make studies on hydrogenation of hard coal the pilot plant at KHIMGAS, which started operations in the middle of 1948, was the first experimental establishment of this kind in the USSR because of the following points:					
	(a) There were no trained mechanics for this type of work					
	(b) The Soviet personnel in charge had previously studied in Germany					
	(c) The Soviets had practically no original literature on this subject					
25X1 25X1	In 1949 Dr Kaufmann showed a book in Russian which was devoted to hydrogenation. He chuckled as he paged through it, saying that the Soviets had merely put together in a book his own studies previously published in separate articles. They used the same experiments as he, and had reprinted the same tables. In fact, he said, they had even copied his mistakes. (He had found out about these in later, unpublished experiments.)					
6.	The KHIMGAS Institute was considerably smaller than GIPKh worked. Like ours, it was continually under guard. At KHIMGAS there were only women, four or five of them on the outside carrying rifles, while those guarding the inside wore pistols under their coats.					
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ENCLOSURE (A) Diagram - KHIMGAS Institute - Leningrad

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KHIMGAS INSTITUTE - LENINGRAD

- Farforipost station
- 2. Foot bridge across tracks
- Engineer drafting and construction office
- Administration of KHIMGAS
- a and b Boiler houses

- 6, 7, 8, 9 Hydrogenation laboratories and installations
- 10. Do not know
- 11. Chemistry laboratory

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